

THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

HOW THINGS LOOK FROM
OUR STAND POINT.

The Opinion of The Caucasian and
the Opinion of others which we
Can Endorse on the Various
Topics of the Day.

"A canning factory could be
started in Wilson for \$1,500 and
it will do a good business. Oh!
for a better spirit of enterprise
that will strike out in a new
place."—Wilson Advance.

Two battle flags of the Fifth
Pennsylvania Cavalry came into
the possession of Senator Wade
Hampton during the Civil War,
and he has just returned them
to their original owners. It was
a very un-Foreaker-like act.—
N. Y. Star.

Newspapers indicate very
clearly the condition of society.
—Mrs. Spencer in First Steps in
North Carolina History.

Then The Caucasian indicates
the condition of society in
Sampson, so rally to its support
and let us make a creditable
showing to the outside world.

The business men of Salis-
bury have raised a large sum of
money to be used in advertising
their town. In the meantime
The Caucasian is doing all it
can to let the world know what
we are and what we are doing
in Sampson. Let every one as-
sist us by subscribing for the
paper and advertising his busi-
ness.

President Harrison, like Cleve-
land in '84 is taking his time in
removing office-holders of the
opposite party and replacing
them with men of his own par-
ty, and certain Republicans have
begun to call him a "mugwump"
as certain Democrats did Cleve-
land, in the early part of his
administration. We have only
to hope he will be such a mug-
wump as Cleveland.

We heard the question asked,
a few days since: "Why do girls
wear bangs?" This is a ques-
tion that has often suggested it-
self to us, and we dislike the
unbecoming adornment(?) so
much that we are constrained to
"speak out in meeting," and
give what we believe to be the
answer. The great majority of
Eve's daughters are not blessed
with a beautiful brow, indeed
it is a rare possession. Hence
the "bangs." But there are not
many with very ugly foreheads.
Then let us have the bang only
as a veil to a defect, as a screen
to ugliness. Those with pretty
foreheads, who wear them, we
suppose do it out of compassion
for their less fortunate sisters.

King Milan, of Serbia, has ab-
dicated his throne. This fact
within itself is of no importance,
but the result may be tremen-
dous. The great question of who
shall control the Balkan penin-
sula, which has disturbed all
Europe for two decades, is vir-
tually reopened, and it may re-
quire a gigantic war, into which
all the European nations will
be drawn on one side or the other
to settle the matter. Russia
is greedy for control, England,
Germany and Austria are jeal-
ous of the growing and encroach-
ing power of Russia, while
France would probably join
Russia out of spite to her neigh-
bors.

Hon. W. R. Boardman of Gal-
veston, Texas, while talking to
a New York reporter the other
day about the abundance of
game and fish along the coast of
Texas, said:

"Heretofore we caught them and
sold them in our own market, but it
occurred one day to a shrewd fellow
that a great deal of money lay in
canning them the same as the Chi-
cago cattle princes can meat. The new
industry has been remarkably suc-
cessful, and now does a trade close
on to a million of dollars a year.
We sent turtle steaks, turtle soup,
turtle eggs, canned turtle and many
other kinds of canned goods to all
parts of the United States, Mexico
and Central America, South Amer-
ica and Europe."

A word to the wise is sufficient.
Is all the stock for our Clinton
Canning Factory subscribed
yet?

HOW TO STOP A PAPER.

(Scotland Neck Democrat.)

The following, from one of
our exchanges, so fully and
clearly expresses our views on
the subject, that we copy it
without comment: You have
an undoubted right to stop your
newspaper when you feel dis-
posed, upon payment of all ar-
rears. Do not hesitate to do
so on account of "tenderness" to
the editor. If you are not get-
ting the worth of your money
or think the editor is not doing
his duty that he is not showing
for the improvement progress
and development of his town,
county and State, then it is
your duty to stop it.
Don't you suppose the editor
would quit buying sugar of the
merchant, or meat, clothing, dry
goods, &c., if he thought he was
not getting his money's worth
and why should you not exercise
the same privilege with him?
And when you discontinue a
paper, do it manfully. Don't
be so spiteful as to throw it
back to the postmaster with a
contemptuous "I don't want it
any longer" and have "refused"
written on the margin, and
have the paper returned to the
editor. No gentleman ever
stopped it that way, no matter
if his head is covered with gray
hairs that should be honorable.
If you do not longer wish to re-
ceive a newspaper write a note
to the editor like a man, saying
so—and be sure that arrears are
paid. This is the way to
stop a newspaper.—New Era.

The above applies to papers
in general, but not exactly to
home papers in every respect.
Every man should have enough
of county pride to desire to have
his county paper prosper. If
the paper is not just what you
would like to see it, then sug-
gest to the editor how he could
improve it, and we are sure your
suggestions will be kindly and
gratefully received. It may be
that he can't make such im-
provements in the paper as he
himself knows should be made,
for the want of proper support.
Then assist him in every way
you can, especially by increas-
ing his subscription list. Do
this, and the editor, if he is the
right kind of a man, will give
you a paper of which you will
be proud, and one which your
family can ill afford to do with-
out.

There is one other view of the
situation. We have often heard
persons say, "I can get the New
York Herald or Atlanta Consti-
tution (or probably some other
paper) for \$1.00 or \$1.25 a year,
while my county paper, which
hasn't so much reading matter
costs \$1.50." Now it is true that
these large papers often cost less
and probably contain some
matter which you enjoy reading
that your home paper hasn't
room for, but when you take
such papers to the exclusion of
your home paper, stop and think
of what you are doing. You are
sending your money out of the
State and contributing to
support a paper that is (in nine
cases out of ten) devoted to
building up some other section
—a paper which does not, will
not, and cannot do anything for
the improvement of the section
or the development of the special
industries of the section of
the world where you were born,
raised, live and expect to die.
Your home paper alone can do
this, in fact, this is the chief
mission of a home paper. When
you have any special interest to
promote or advocate, or any-
thing to say to the outside world
it is through your home paper
that you must do it. Then give
it your encouragement and sup-
port so that it may have more
power and influence—be better
able to accomplish good. And,
besides, these large papers al-
ways contain so much of crimes,
casualties and sensations that it
is not advisable to put them in
the hands of your children; and
if you read such papers your-
self you will have to waste your
time and read through column
upon column of matter to find
out what your home paper will
condense and give to you in ten
lines.

In short, it is every citizen's
duty to encourage and support
his home paper, a duty from
which no good citizen can or
should desire to excuse himself.

THE UPS AND DOWNS

OF THE NEW ADMINISTRA-
TION.

Wanamaker Knows the Value of
Advertising.—Little Men in Big
Places.

JUSTICE STANLEY MATTHEWS DEAD.

(Reg. Cor. CAUCASIAN.)

Washington, March 26, 1889.
President Harrison doubtless
feels that having been elected
solely because he was a grand-
son he is obliged to recognize
the claims of the sons of emi-
nent fathers. It was for that
reason probably that he gave
Walker Blaine his present pro-
minent position and has now
nominated Fred Grant to be
United States Minister to
Austria. But no matter what
influences caused him to make
these appointments it is truly
to be hoped that he will make
no more of the same sort.
Neither of these young men have
ever succeeded in making a
living for themselves, and
while there would be little ob-
jection to giving them \$2,000
positions, there is a very decided
objection to seeing them
given positions out of all pro-
portions to any ability ever dis-
played by them.

Mr. John C. New, Dudley's
partner in the Indiana steal, has
gotten his reward. He has been
appointed Consul General of
the United States at London, a
position which is said to pay
better than any other under
this Government.

And Whitelaw Reid, the
editor of the New York Tribune,
has obtained the wish of his
heart. He has been nominated
Minister to France. His appoint-
ment has stirred up considera-
ble feeling among a certain
class of Republicans who have
never forgiven him or the
Tribune for supporting Greeley
in 1872. It is also remembered
that in 1876 Reid in his fight
on Blaine printed the "Julian
letters" and everything else dis-
creditable to Blaine that he
could get hold of. However, if
Blaine can forgive him, all
others may hold their peace.
The Senate confirmed his nomi-
nation by a bare majority only.
If three Democrats had not vot-
ed for him he would not have
been confirmed.

Wanamaker poses as head of
the Postoffice Department but
Clarkson is expected to do the
work. The office of the Post-
master General in nothing more
than the private office of John
Wanamaker's Philadelphia
store. The two are connected
by a private telegraph wire so
that "cheap John" may be kept
informed as to the state of busi-
ness at the "five cent counter"
and other bargain departments
of his establishment. A gentle-
man who has known Wanama-
ker intimately for many years
says of his appointment to the
Cabinet "John Wanamaker
knows the value of newspaper
advertising better than any
man living with probably the
single exception of P. T. Barnum
and the whole business from
the \$100,000 campaign contribu-
tion to the present is, I am sat-
isfied, regarded by him as a
strictly business transaction
whereby he pays out so much
money and obtains in return an
unlimited amount of valuable
advertising in every newspaper
in the United States. He don't
care a snap about being Post-
master General except for the
newspaper advertising it gives
him. When his name begins
to drop out of the papers dur-
ing the coming fall season, I
expect to see him create a big
sensation by having some sort
of a row in the Cabinet and then
resigning, thus giving himself
another boom in the advertis-
ing line. "Wanamaker's first
appointments were ex-Postmas-
ter General Tyner, of Indiana,
to be Assistant Attorney Gen-
eral for the Postoffice Depart-
ment and J. Lowrie Bell, of
Pennsylvania, to be Superintendent
of the Railway Mail Ser-
vice."

The Republican "clean sweep-
ers" are already disgusted with
Harrison for his slowness in mak-
ing appointments. They are
particularly as to where they do
their completing as they are
not anxious to have them get
back to the White House just
yet. They still hope.

The latest Republican scheme
for reducing the Treasury sur-
plus is to double the salaries of
Senators and Representatives. The
Senate has been already abounded
on this question, and it is in
favor of it, as might be expected.
The employees of the Agri-

cultural Department have pre-
sented ex-Secretary Coleman
with a handsome antique oak
ball clock, eight feet high, as a
token of the esteem in which
he is held by them.

Harrison and Blaine are, in
the language of the street ur-
chin, "in the soup." The trouble
came through the nomination
of Eugene Schuyler to the As-
sistant Secretary of State. A
more objectionable man to the
Senate it would be hard to find,
add it is surprising that the
President and Mr. Blaine should
not have known this Schuyler's
principal offense was a book
called "American Diplomacy,"
written by him some years ago,
in which he took occasion to
criticize Gen. Grant then Presi-
dent, in a very severe manner,
also Mr. Washburne, at that time
Minister to France, and also the
Senate of the United States.
The President was informed that
the nomination would be re-
jected unless withdrawn.
Blaine called the fact to Schuy-
ler who is in Europe, and the
latter declined the nomination.
The U. S. Supreme Court is
in mourning over the death of
Justice Stanley Matthews. Judge
Gresham or Secretary Miller will
probably be appointed to fill
the vacancy.

THE HUCKLEBERRY BILL.

We give below the full text
of Dr. Murphy's bill with re-
gard to the huckleberry and other
wild fruits as passed by the Leg-
islature.

The General Assembly of North
Carolina do Enact:

SECTION 1. That it shall be
unlawful for any person to en-
ter upon the lands of another
for the purpose of gathering and
removing therefrom any whor-
tleberries, dog tongue (vanilla
plant) or any other fruits or
marketable products of the soil
without first obtaining the con-
sent of the land owner.

SECTION 2. That any person
violating section 1 of this Act
shall upon conviction be fined
not less than five dollars nor
more than fifty dollars nor im-
prisoned more than thirty days.

SECTION 3. This Act shall ap-
ply only to the counties of Samp-
son and Duplin.

SECTION 4. This Act shall be
in force from and after its ratifi-
cation.

A BOY'S COMPOSITION ON
GIRLS.

(Carthage Blade.)

The following amusing com-
position written by some one of
the smart youth of Carthage,
and which was doubtless intend-
ed to be read at school, was
picked up on the street last
Friday by a Blade reporter:
"Girls is strange animals, not
so big as their mamma's, least
ways they aint till they get
grown. Most of them awful
stuck up and wears bussels and
cossets. Their bussels is some-
times bigger'n they is, and I
never could see no good in 'em,
cepten to set down on. Girls
thinks they is mighty smart,
and they get grown at 12, and
chews chewing gum and looks
sorter like a cow chewing her
cud. Some girls is pretty and
some is ugly, mostly ugly. But
all of them think they is pretty
and puts on airs and powders
and paints and wants to get
married. Girls aint got much
sense cause they loves boys and
boys dont care nothing about
them. I'm mighty glad I aint
a girl cause they can't go in
swimming and have fun like
boys. And this is all I no about
girls'cept my girl, and she's a
daisy."

AS TO BREATHING.

(Youth's Companion.)

The following heretofore un-
heard of information in regard
to the breath and breathing was
made public in Kentucky re-
cently by a school boy of twelve
years, who wrote an essay on
the subject.

We breathe with our lungs,
our lights our kidneys and
our liver. If it wasn't for our
breath we would die when we
slept. Our breath keeps the
life-a-going through the nose
when we are asleep.

Boys who sleep in a room all
day should not breathe. They
should wait until they get out
in the fresh air. Boys in a room
make bad air called carbonic acid.
Carbonic acid is a poison as mad
dogs. A lot of soldiers were
oaced in a black hole in Calcutta
and carbonic acid got in there
and killed them.

Girls sometimes ruin the
breath with corsets that squeeze
the diaphragm. A big diagram
is the best for the right kind of
breathing.

THE DIFFERENCE.

TWO FARMERS LIVE UN-
DER THE SAME COADI-
TIONS, ONE SEES HARD
TIMES, THE OTHER
DOES NOT.

TO WHICH CLASS DO YOU BELONG?

The following, from the Pro-
gressive Farmer, is somewhat
on the very line we have been
writing. We copy it to endorse
it:

FARMER NO. 1.

The first selects his best land
for cotton. Depends on com-
mercial fertilizers. Buys his
meat, bread, hay, fertilizers and
everything on a credit at ruinous
profits. Is driven from the first
of January to the last day of
the year by his cotton crop, to the
neglect of the improvement of
his land, the improvement of
his stock, houses, fences, &c.
He is in debt, interest is accumu-
lating and he feels that he
must be able to count so many
dollars in greenbacks as the pro-
ceeds of his crop. His idea of
good and successful farming is
to see at the end of the year a cer-
tain amount of money in actual
cash as the result of his labor. He
does not calculate the ruinous
cost at which this money is
made. He does not see that
for every dollar he thus re-
ceives, he has had paid one hun-
dred and fifty cents. But he
sits down at the end of the year
in a cheerless home wearied and
dispirited and surrounded by
ignorant children and complains
to his faithful and overworked
wife that the merchants have
ruined him, that the seasons
have been against him and that
he is living in the poorest State
in the Union. He has worked
hard, his family has lived hard,
but his money is all gone and
he still is unable to lift the
all devouring mortgage. That
man and his family are slaves.

FARMER NO. 2.

The second starts out by fix-
ing in his mind the determina-
tion to keep out of debt and to
raise his own supplies. He does
not believe that a farmer can
get rich in one, or five, or ten
years. He does believe that he
can gain and improve every
year. He knows that mankind
must have something besides
cotton. He believes that if his
land and stock and houses,
orchards and other comforts of
home are improved every year,
that he is accumulating wealth
in its most solid and useful
form, whether he ever produces
a single bale of cotton or not.
If he makes his own fertilizers,
raises his own meat, bread, hay
and stock and multiplies the
little comforts which go to
make a home of pleasure and
happiness and finds at the end
of the year that his property
has doubled in value, he has
done well, although during that
time he has not had at any one
time as much as one hundred
dollars in actual cash. He has
time to sow grass and clover,
wheat, oats and rye. He has
time to look after his cattle,
hogs and sheep. He has time
to make manure and to improve
his lands. He has time to keep
his buildings, shelters, &c., in
repair and to add to them. He
has time to look after his orch-
ard and other fruits. His wife,
dear, devoted woman, instead
of wearing out her life in
cooking for a lot of negroes to
work cotton, has time to look
after the adornment and beauti-
fying of her home, to attend to
her milk and butter, eggs, gar-
den, bees, chickens and other
poetry, and with all this they
have a little time to spare
socially with their neighbors
and to go to church. Such
a man is a freeman. His life
and methods elevate and digni-
fy the vocation. He has demon-
strated to his boys that farming
is not necessarily a life of drudg-
ery and slavery. He thus edu-
cates his girls that the bronzed
cheek of the farmer-boy sweet-
heart is not a badge of dishonor.
Here is a picture of two classes
of farmers. To which, dear
reader, do you belong?

FASHION NOTES.

Recently made pocket hand-
kerchiefs are very pretty and
highly ornamented.

Morning dresses and tea "owns
are now made with a band of
fur down the front.

New muslin underwear is re-
markable for the profusion of
rich laces and tucks which de-
corate it.

STRAY BITS OF LIFE.

As Pictured by the Press.

Citizen to Uncle Rastus. "So
that is the woman you're going
to marry, is it, Uncle Rastus?"
Uncle Rastus. "Yes, sah, dat
am de lady. She yaint much to
look at."

"Citizen."—"Well, no, not very
much," Uncle Rastus.
Uncle Rastus. "But she hab
got forty-seven dollars in de
bank, boss, an' she hab promis-
ed to gib me de power ob attor-
ney-generalship."—Harper's Bazar.

I.—BEFORE MARRIAGE.
His heart o'flowed with happiness,
And an ecstacy thrill
Rune through his very being, as
He hears her sweet, "I will."

II.—AFTER MARRIAGE.
Alas! his heart is heavy now,
The world seems dark and chill;
The second time in life he's met
A fragile woman's will.
—Somerville Journal.

She (tremulously)—George, pa
threatens to turn off the gas if
you stay after 10 o'clock to-
night.

He (delightedly)—Let him, let
him!—Boston Courier.

"His evidence quite certain,
Of a wailing rather rash,
When you see a tinge of powder
On a young man's dark mustache."
—Mer. Trav.

Miss Travis.—Don't you think
my dress is too sweet for any-
thing?

Miss DeSmith. Oh, lovely—
exquisite! I do believe your
dressmaker could make a bean
pole look graceful.—Burlington
Free Press.

Robbie (returning from school
after a history lesson).—"Mamma-
was Charles II. an Episco-
palian?" "No, my son. Why did
you ask that?" "Well, the
history says he did things he
ought not to have done, and
left undone things he ought to
have done, and so I supposed
he must be."—Christian Regis-
ter.

NOT IN THIS GENERATION.

Blotterwick—I see that the
bustle is no longer worn.
His wife.—Where did you see
that, my dear?

Blotterwick (meekly)—Well,
when you see it in the streets
let me know.

DIFFICULT TO TELL.

Passenger (train just passing
out of a tunnel).—What a pecu-
liarly sour expression that
young lady ahead has!

Companion.—Yes, she's evi-
dently mad because the young
man with her kissed her com-
ing through the tunnel, or may
be she is mad because he didn't
kiss her.—Epoch.

A DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.

Mr. Fickleby.—Do know, Miss
Dewitt, you looked charming at
the ball the other night?

Miss Dewitt.—Nonsense! I don't
believe it.

Mr. Fickleby.—Oh, but you
did. Actually, I didn't recognize
you at first.—Buffalo Courier.

THE COMING CENTENNIAL.

The approaching commemora-
tion of Washington's inaugu-
ration promises to offer one of
the most imposing spectacles
ever beheld in New York. It is
said that all of the original
thirteen States, together with
most of those admitted since the
adoption of the Constitution,
have agreed to take part in the
parade. According to the esti-
mate of the committee having
charge of this feature of the
celebration, there will be up-
wards of fifty thousand citizen
soldiers in line, or about thrice
as many as Washington ever
marshaled in one body during
the Revolutionary war. A still
more impressive contrast to the
state of things a hundred years
ago, will be presented by the in-
dustrial procession. When New
York was made the first seat
of the new Federal Government, it
was but an insignificant town,
without much foreign com-
merce, and with scarcely any
native manufactures. Now, as a
commercial centre, it is second
only to the British metropolis,
while, whether we look to the
volume, variety or value of its
products, it is one of the fore-
most manufacturing cities of
the world. If we consider popu-
lation, the thirteen colonies
had in 1889 fewer inhabitants
than are now concentrated with-
in the circuit of a hundred miles'
radius around the New York
City Hall. To appreciate the
magnitude of the changes
wrought in the space of a single
century, everybody who expects
to witness the commemorative
ceremonies would do well to
read the first chapters of Mc-
Master's history of the Ameri-
can people, and the relevant sec-
tions of Mrs. Lamb's history of
New York.—Once a Week.

Give us 3,000 subscribers and we
will give you a paper of which you
will be more proud.

OUR FARMERS' COLUMN.

SOMETHING INTERESTING
TO THOSE WHO TILL
THE SOIL.

So many agricultural pa-
pers are published and articles
written by men, who have little
or no practical experience as
farmers, that information and
suggestions through such medi-
ums have fallen into disrepute,
and does but little good. In
view of this fact, we wish to get
the views and tested plans of
practical farmers forthwith, each
week. So farmers, send in
an account of your success in
any branch of Agriculture, for
the benefit of the fraternity.—Ed.

FERTILIZERS CONTINUED.

Compost.
We give you this week four
formulas for making compost,
suitable for corn and cotton,
which have proven successful.

J. W. Powell, of Nash county,
used the following:

Ditch bank,	75 loads
Stable manure,	40 bushels
Cotton seed,	20 bushels

Uses the above amount on about
75 acres. Intends putting cotton
seed and lime on 40 acres that had
cow manure. Is increasing his stock
as rapidly as possible so as to make
all manure at home.

The Experimental Farm uses
the following two:

1. Using cotton seed:	
Stable manure,	600 pounds.
Kainit,	200 "
Acid phosphate,	800 "
Cotton seed,	400 "

One ton of	2,000 "
Acid phosphate or	
bone meal,	600 pounds.
Ashes,	200 "
Stable manure,	600 "
Rich earth or yard	
scrappings,	500 "
	2,000 "

Mr. Thos. C. Cross, of Moore

county, uses the following:	
Acid phosphate,	100 lbs. \$.30
Cotton seed,	100 " 40
Stable manure,	200 " 40
Lot manure (or woods	
mould), 1,000 to	1,200 " 60
Ashes (or concentra-	
ted lye),	50 " 20
	1,550 " \$2.40

Now can't some of our Samp-
son farmers give some practical
methods which they have tried?
You should be willing to give
each other the benefit of your
experience.

TWO NON PROGRESSIVE
BERRIES.

The huckleberry and blue-
berry are the only ones of the
popular berries, says a contem-
porary, that have not been im-
proved by cultivation. Middle
aged men can recall the time
when the strawberry and blue-
berry were rather poor, common-
place fruit, but they have
been cultivated, grown from
seed, and the result is the tooth-
some berries which now adorn
our tables. But the huckle-
berry we eat now is the same
which tickled the palates of
our great grandfathers. Word
has gone forth to improve this
berry, to grow it in gardens
from seed, and select the
variety which gives the best
result. It is not generally
known, but nearly all our ed-
ible plants and fruits were origi-
nally weeds, or of so inferior
kind as to be scarcely fit for
human use. But for countless
generations man has been im-
proving his environment, and
more especially the grains and
fruits upon which he now lives.
The human palate itself must
have been greatly improved in
sensitivity, owing to the differ-
ence between what fruits and
vegetables were and what they
are. There are those who think
that this process is to go on, and
that other weeds will be turned
into useful plants, and that by
scientific methods the quantity
of food will be at length so
great that no human being will
ever die of starvation.—Scienti-
fic American.

When writing the above the
Scientific American must have
had in mind the little hard
seedy New Jersey huckleberry.
The written has evidently never
tasted the large tender luscious
"Samp